NOTE: THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE ESPIONAGE ACT, 50 U. S. C.—31 AND 32, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. IT MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED IN WHOLE OR IN PART, BY OTHER THAN UNITED STATES AIR FORCE AGENCIES, EXCEPT BY PERMISSION OF THE DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE, USAF.

DISTRIBUTION BY ORIGINATOR

BIOG NZARENK DAD DRAH

Ha UNAPE

NND PROJECT NUMBER 971352 YEAR DEC RICHARD L. BOYLAN, NATIONAL ARCHIVES DATE COPIE YEAR DECLASSIFIED:

AF FORM 112-PAR

AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT NO. FROM (Agency) 7050th AISW 52A-5223A PAGE PAGES

SOURCE stated that all camp inmates were controlled inside the camp area by the criminal administrators, who often demanded from other prisoners their better clothing articles, food, and money. All those who resisted were killed immediately by them, stabbing them with self-made knives. No guard or MVD officer or guard dared to enter the camp area and forced laborers needed were asked to come out of camp in shouting their names at entrance. SOURCE was the eye witness of a case, when a "BLATNOI" entered the camp kitchen and asked for fat. The cook dared to say that this is needed for soup and was stabbed to death immediately. The criminal inmates of this camp often played cards and the loser of the play had to kill the next night some certain forced laborer, arbitrarily picked out. Those killings were always carried out, otherwise the man who failed would have been killed himself by his companion. The inmates of this camp were awakened at 0400 hours, then the distribution of food followed at 0500 hours, after which the forced laborers were taken out to a coal mine for work from 0600 hours to 1800 hours. Since Oct or Nov 50 the inmates of this camp worked from 0600 to 1600 hours, as they were detailed into three shifts. The forced laborers confined in this camp received the following daily rations: 500 grams bread, 1 liter soup, and 200 grams porridge. The daily coal production quota was 6 ton of coal per man, per day. The forced laborers were paid for their work and could nominally earn wages ranging from 1,500 to 4,000 Rubles. For food and accommodation 456 Rubles were held back on various pretexts. For the earned and obtained money the forced laborers could buy the following commodities: bread at a cost of 2.60 Rubles per kg, margarine 36 to 40 Rubles per kg, packages of cigarettes containing 10 cigarettes for 0.85 Rubles packages containing 20 cigarettes for 1.10 or 1.45 Rubles, cigarette paper in packages of 50 sheets 0.15 Rubles, and "MAKHORKA" tobacco in 50 gram packages in two qualities for 0.65 or 0.85 Rubles. Often the "BLATNOI" supervisors took off most of the money obtained. The Estonian forced laborers were segregated in Sep or Oct 50 and transported to an area north of the described camp. A camp guard told one of them that they become "KATARZHANY" a kind of forced laborers always kept in chains, who had to work for 18 hours daily. SOURCE heard from his fellow forced laborers that "KATARZHANY" obtained reduced food rations of 200 grams bread and 1/2 liter soup daily. SOURCE occasionally met on his way to mine groups of "KATARZHANY" and stated that among them were also several Germans. One of them answered, when questioned whether he was a Russian, stated that he was a German. SOURCE heard from his fellow forced laborers that all German forced laborers were taken out of a certain northern area in Jan 51, when he left the area and were brought to a FW camp in BOROVICHI.

24. SOURCE stated that he met in "PEREZILKA" prison in Jun 50 two Americans, both 20 to 22 years old. One of them was a German-American and spoke fluent German. He had been a college student and had served in a US Army Unit in BERLIN. The other spoke only a few words of German and was a native of NEW YORK (4043N-7401E) and was also a US soldier. They had been on a spree and mistakingly entered the Soviet Sector of BERLIN. They were arrested immediately, tried by a Soviet court and sentenced to 25 years forced labor for alleged espionage. The German speaking G.I. explained that they wrote letters almost daily to Soviet Authorities protesting against this sentence and declared that they cannot be sentenced under Soviet Law. They never received an answer and were convinced that their appeals were not conveyed to proper authorities, but held back in this prison. Americans seemed exhausted, but not hopeless.

26. SOURCE stated that he was captured by the Soviet Army in Sep 44 in the area of MOISAKULA (approximate coordinates 5805N-2510E) together with 2,800 other members of the German Army. They planned to break through the Soviet Army front hundreds of kilometers south of it and join the retreating German Troops, but were surrounded by overwhelming Soviet Army units and after having exhausted their ammunition, surrendered. Many Estonians among this group committed suicide. When this PW marching group was en route to PAERNU (5822N-2340E) once they were

NOTE: THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE ESPIONAGE ACT, 50 U. S. C.—31 AND 32, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. IT MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED IN WHOLE OR IN PART, BY OTHER THAN UNITED STATES AIR FORCE AGENCIES, EXCEPT BY PERMISSION OF THE DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE, USAE.

